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SEC. 5. The dairy and food commissioner of the State is charged with the proper enforcement of all provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and violation thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months.

SEC. 7. That chapter 441, General Laws of 1913, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Butter and Cheese—Grading—Tuberculin Test of Cows not Required. (Chap. 368, Act Apr. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That subdivision 3 of section 4 of chapter 366 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1913, same being subdivision 3 of section 3685, General Statutes of Minnesota, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“Third. The butter or cheese manufactured in such factories shall grade or score at least 93 points out of a possible 100, according to the usual and accepted methods of judging and grading butter and cheese. For the purpose of obtaining such license such grade must have been made at least 15 days prior to such application.”

SEC. 2. That section 5 of chapter 366 of the General Laws of Minnesota for 1913, same being section 3686 of the General Statutes of Minnesota, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

“SEC. 5. *Scoring necessary to continue use of brand.*—No license shall be granted for the use of Minnesota brand or label grade B for the manufacture of butter or cheese unless all the requirements necessary for the manufacture of butter or cheese graded Minnesota A1, as set forth in section 4 of this act, shall have been complied with, excepting that the butter or cheese shall score at least 92 points out of a possible 100, according to the usual and accepted methods of judging and grading butter and cheese, and shall not have fallen below 92 per cent more than three times in any year, and shall never fall below 92 per cent; and the factory in which such butter or cheese is manufactured must score at least 85 points; and the dairies supplying milk or cream to such factories shall score at least 50 points. And, further, cows from which milk or cream is produced need not be tested for tuberculosis.”

Cold-Storage Eggs—Must be Labeled and Sold as Such. (Chap. 18, Act Feb. 25, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation by himself or his agents shall sell, agree to sell, or advertise for sale any cold-storage eggs without making it known to the purchaser or prospective purchaser that the eggs are cold-storage eggs, and all boxes or other receptacles in which cold-storage eggs are sold or delivered, in wholesale or retail, shall be stamped in a conspicuous manner with the words: “Cold-storage eggs.”

SEC. 2. The dairy and food commissioner of the State is charged with the proper enforcement of all the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 15 days for each and every offense.

Communicable Diseases of Animals—Compensation for Animals Condemned and Killed. (Chap. 114, Act Apr. 12, 1915.)

SECTION 1. That Section 4696, General Statutes of Minnesota for 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

4696. *Killing—Owner to be notified—Appraisal—Protest—Autopsy, etc.*—Whenever the State live stock sanitary board shall decide upon the killing of an animal affected

with the disease of tuberculosis, glanders or foot-and-mouth disease, it shall notify the owner or keeper of such decision, when the judgment of the State live stock sanitary board such animal may be ordered transported for immediate slaughter by said board through its executive officer to any abattoir within the State where the United States Bureau of Animal Industry maintains inspection, and said live stock sanitary board shall pay the expense, said transportation and yardage.

Before being removed from the premises of owner, there shall be appointed three competent disinterested men, one appointed by the State, one by the owner and a third by the first two, to appraise such animal at its cash value.

Such appraisal shall in no case exceed \$60 for a cow and \$125 for a horse, except in the case of pure bred cattle and horses, where the pedigree shall be proved by certificates of register from the herd books where registered, and in that case the maximum appraisal shall not exceed \$150.

If upon slaughter such animal is found by the inspector in charge of such abattoir, or veterinarian of the State live stock sanitary board, to be free from any contagious or infectious disease, then the full amount of such appraisal, less the value of the carcass, shall be paid to the owner of such animal from the funds hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this act.

But if upon post mortem examination such animal shall be found to be afflicted with tuberculosis, glanders or foot-and-mouth disease, then and in that case the value of the carcass shall be deducted from the appraised value of the living animal; three-fourths of the remainder shall be paid to the owner by the State, provided the animal has been kept for one year or since its birth in good faith in the State prior to the killing thereof.

The owner or keeper may file with the board which has ordered the killing, within 48 hours after being notified, a protest stating therein under oath that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is not infected with tuberculosis, glanders or foot-and-mouth disease; blank protest shall be furnished by the board which has ordered such killing.

Thereupon, if the animal be killed, an autopsy shall be held by three experts, who shall be graduate veterinarians of a recognized college, one appointed by the State board, one by the owner, to be paid by the owner, and the third by the first two to be paid by the State, who shall appraise such animal before it is killed at its cash value, and the autopsy shall then be held upon such animals by the above mentioned veterinarians.

If the autopsy shows that the animal is entirely free from any such disease, the full cash value thereof immediately before the killing shall be paid to the owner by the State, less the value of the carcass, but if found to be diseased, the owner shall be paid three-fourths value, as hereinbefore provided.

The appraisements made under this act shall be in writing and signed by the appraisers and certified by the local board of health and the State live stock sanitary board, respectively, to the auditor of the State, who shall draw a warrant on the State treasurer for the amount thereof.

When cattle have been bought in good faith for slaughtering purposes by butchers who are retail dealers, and the carcasses thereafter found to be infected with tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the local board of health to appoint three disinterested persons to appraise the value of said carcass, and the owner of said carcass shall be entitled to receive from the State two-thirds of the amount of such appraisement, and the hide shall also be returned to him: *Provided, however*, That this provision shall not apply to a slaughtering or packing house that has a State or United States Government inspection system.